

THE CROP OF COAL

In West Virginia Is Only Rivaled by the Great Lumber Supply.

GROWTH OF A FEW YEARS.

The Immense Region Which Should Be Tributary to Pittsburg.

EFFORTS OF COMPETING CITIES.

Territory to Be Thrown Open by the Morgantown-Uniontown Line.

THE FUTURE OF THE FARTHER SOUTH

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, W. VA., Dec. 24. -This place is representative of the great region with which it is so desirable for Pittsburg to open up reciprocal trade. If any one had predicted four years ago that there would be a town at this point he would have been laughed at. It was in the midst of an apparently maccessible wilderness, where deer and bear still abounded and where even the log cabins were many miles apart.

Now Camden-on-Gauley, as it has been named, is at the terminus of the Camden Railway system, so far as it is in operation. The line is still being pushed to Washington, to join with a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio, but this is the extreme point in the interior which has yet been penetrated by the shrick of the locomotive

Camden-on-Gauley now has a lumber plant employing 600 men, with a espacity for sawing 50,000,000 feet a year. The logs can be floated down three streams to this point-Gauley river, Williams river and Cherry creek. There is enough timber within easy reach to keep the mill and employes busy for 30 years.

Almost a Direct Line. The accompanying map shows that Camden-on-Gauley is almost on a straight line south of Pittsburg, and will be easy of access when the Baltimore and Ohio branch from Morgastown to Uniontown is completed. This branch is marked on the map, but about 20 miles of it are still the Ohio river is reached at the to say that these 16,000 square miles have to be constructed. A road is now mouth of the Kanawha the third great an average thickness of ten feet of coal un-

as it must eventually, another remarkable region will be in communication with Pittsburg. That is the Pocahontas coal and iron ore district, located partly in Virginia, but mostly in West Virginia.

The only line now running through this section is the Noriolk and Westorn extension. The country is a wild as to heffer

sion. The country is so wild as to baffle description. The railroad follows what is known as the Flat-top coal veiu, and the only settlements are around the collieries. Nothing is grown—not even potatoes. The only crop is coal, but of that the supply is inexhaustible. The development has prac-tically only commenced, and so far the railroad company, which owns and leases most of the land, has averaged a profit of \$900 an

therefore excusable. When Connellsville therefore excusable. When Connellsville coke is hauled to Chicago for making Bessemer steel, in every 100 carloads there are hauled 10 carloads of ash. In 100 carloads of New river coke less than five are ash. There is gas coal enough to supply all the leading cities in the country. Fourteen thousand cubic feet of 18 candle power gas can be made from every ton, and when in many places the natural cas gives out 60 000 many places the natural gas gives out 60,000 feet of gas can be made from a ton of this coal, better, too, than the natural gas it will supplant."

In speaking of the Pittsburg vein Mr. Hotehkiss said: "There is no other known bed of such continuity in thickness and in character as this which has given such a reputation to Pittsburg. West Virginia has 5,000 miles of this into which she has



That the West Virginians do not exaggerate their coal claims is proved by such an authority as Major Jed Hotchkiss, of Staunton, Va. In discussing the subject he says: "West Virginia has three great coal measures, each 1,000 feet thick. Coming down the New river among the rugged hills whose towering summits extend in almost perpendicular lines toward the heavens we see the first great measure, and when from gerate their coal claims is proved by such an authority as Major Jed Hotchkiss, of see the first great measure, and when from the Falls of the Kanawita we look up to the hills from which the Indians made their arrow points of flint we have seen the first 1,000 feet of coal. Following down the vailey to Charleston another 1,000

hardly stuck a pick. It extends to the Great Kanawha. The Kanawha and Michi-

After a moment's reflection the Major continued: "I once asked Governor Flem-

ARLESTON OD Ganide

built along the stream running from Sutton to Charleston known as Elk river. Among other features which Camden-on-Gauley boasts, though only two years old, is a \$50, 000 hotel, and the pioneers of the place are confident that it will be the leading city of

Central West Virginia in the near future. An examination of the map will show that the Camden system penetrates the very heart of a wide territory renched by no other line, and that Pittsburg should be the depot of supplies for the entire region. The branch which strikes out at Weston penetrates to Pickens, where there is another great lumber plant, one of the most extense in the country. Farther east is the new river country, where hundreds of thou-sands of dollars are now being invested. The coke made from the coal of this district commands a higher price than the Connells-

other portion of the United States has-a coking coal field 90 miles long and 15 sources. Maps of other States show fields of this coal 15 miles long and 1 broad and they are considered large. They have 25,000 acres of coking coal; we have a million neres. That is the comparison we can

Details of the Natural Wealth,

"To go into particulars," continued Major Hotchkiss, "there is a mine in the Pocahontas field that is well nigh as high as this ceiling, where you could drive a coach and four through and never touch their heads. In that prince of coal fields-the Nutralburg—the coal may be safely count-ed on not to yield more than 4 per cent of rills article, and is claimed to be the best in | ash, not more than 20 per cent of volatile matter and to contain 75 per cent of matter When the railroad development extends for making heat. Comparisons are needful,

measure has been passed. Just think of it ! der them. On this basis we could multiply Three thousand feet of coal measures. They are not all alike. We have here what no and still not touch it. You can hardly the real estate assessment a thousand times

dream of such enormous wealth of re-Cincinnati is making a great effort to secure the trade of this section of the State, and convince the people that the city most noted for pork and beer is their proper headquarters. To a certain extent the work has been successful, but there is everywhere a most friendly feeling for Pittsburg, which only needs acquaintance and cultivation.

Holiday Excursions via Pennsylvania

Lines, December 24th, 55th, 25th and 31st, 1892, and January 1st and 2d, 1893, excursion tickets at low round trip rates will be sold from stations on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg to points on those lines in Wester Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Hentucky and west Virginia. Return company valid metil January 24.

RELICS OF BIG VALUE

The Archæological Collection of Thos. Harper, of Allegheny

WILL BE IN CARNEGIE LIBRARY

If the Councils Provide 'uitable Cases for Its l'eception.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WONDERS

tions, which lie entirely outside the line of his business, cannot be accused of selfish motives, and must be acknowledged to possess the spirit of the ideal scientist.

One such man is Mr. Thomas Harper, of Allegheny. While engaged in carriage making he has become well versed in archwology and anthropology, has made a special study of the mound builders, and has one of the finest collections of relies taken from their graves in this part of the making he has become well versed in State. At great trouble and much expense he has obtained representative specimens of almost every implement known to have been used by them, hence his collection, numbering 2,000 specimens, is gathered from all over the United States and from Central America and Alaska.

Corresponding With European Curators. He is now in correspondence with the curators of the various European museums, desiring to exchange relics for which he has a duplicate, in order to be able to compare the implements used in the European stone age, which was from 1,500 to 2,000 years earlier than that of the New World, with

those found in America.
On inquiring what led him to make researches along this line, also what motives served to keep up his enthusiasm, he re-

Mound Builders were a more ancient people than the red Indians, and perhaps may have been driven southwest to Mexico by the later, and by the Attecs, who in turn displaced the Voltees I find ample reward in the thought that I may be increasing the sum of human knowledge on a subject about which so little is known and so much conjectured. Whenever I teel the need of a stimulus I re-read the life of Humboldt, who spent his vast fortune and thought nothing hard, if by his researches he might lighten the labors of posterity."

To Be Placed in Carnegie Library. At the request of Librarian Stavenson Mr. Harper has generously offered to place his collection in the Carnegie building as a loan, provided Councils supply cases for its reception. The matter now rests

A view of it is instructive and interesting. Arranged artistically on the shelves of a revolving case, he has arrow heads and spear points ranging from the merest point to the spear point six inches in length, They are of obsidian, flint, jasper and amethyst, and are many colored. Knives and wicked-looking, double-edged and sharp-pointed obsidian daggers look for-midable even in these days of steel weapons. There are stones resembling big and little turtle shells, taken from a mound found near the quarry at Flint Ridge, Ohio, from which flint was taken in prehistoric times. The flint was put in this shape for convenience in trans-portation. Spades and hoes, broad and flat, having an indenture around the top where they were fastened to a wooden handle, and by long use having acquired an excellent polish for some distance above the sharpened edges, tell that the ground was cultivated in ancient days.

There is a large assortment of stone bat-tle axes, which vary from 1 to 14 pounds in weight. They are principally made from syenite, grooved for a handle, and are pol-ished by use. Weapons of this class were all made by being rubbed with another stone. Mr. Harper has experimented on them and estimates that it would take constant work for at least five years to make one so hard as the stone.

The Handle of the Ax. One pecularity of the American stone age is that none of the axes are found with a hole for a handle, while in Europe many have this hole. A syenite ax from Russia is green, flecked with black, finely polished and the hole for the handle is as perfectly drilled out as if the material were wood and the method modern. This work was done with the little sharp-pointed drills made of flint, and of these there was a number of various sizes. In shape they resemble an arrow head somewhat, except that they are thicker in proportion to their width. Ornaments and weapons seen prove that this people used the bow-drill, which was hol-low, as partially drilled implements show a core, which could only be caused by a hol-low drill. Many fine specimens, which all bear a "family resemblance," are supposed to have been used in ceremonials. The general shape is that of a bird with wings outspread; a perforation, supposed to be for a staff, runs through the middle and they are highly polished. Mr. Harper has one, the like of which is not in the Smithsonian collection, and he believes it to be the only known one of its He has noted the singular fact that

the different phases of the moon, from new to full. To Count Enemies Slain. A number of oddly shaped relics are supposed to be pendants and amulets. In all are holes through which though have evidently been run. Some are scored on the sides in uneven fashion—perhaps to keep count of enemies slain-as it was not even at attempt at ornamentation. There are stones supposed to have been used in playing games. Most of these are convex on the sides, with a slight indeutation for the finger and thumb. A specially fine one is black, highly polished and concave on the sides.

certain of his ceremonial relies represent

The edge describes a perfect circle. Pestles and mortars taken from mounds in the West show fine workmanship. The mortars are perfectly symmetrical bowls and the pestles are made from the hardest stone, some of the latter being highly polished. Those unpolished are worn smooth, just where the hand clasped them while preparing food. It gave one an uncomfortable nearness to those dead women of centuries paring food. It gave one an decomposition nearness to those dead women of centuries ago, to handle these implements worn by their touch, that was suggestive of spirits. Celts or chisels of varied size are many, clumsy, as they would of necessity be when made of stone, but all having very sharp edges; also segrets used in removsharp edges; also, scrapers used in remov-ing the skins of animals.

Pipes of All Sizes and Shapes.

There are pipes of all possible sizes and shapes taken from graves, and some of these are beautiful. One, grotesque and blackened with use, is the image in ministure of a grizzly bear with staring eyes and grinning teeth. Another of odd shape has a face ridely sketched on it. The most artistic in shape and decoration is of the red catlenite. This pipe is polished and handsomely inlaid with some metallic substance resembling lead.

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stance resembling lead.
"It must not be understood," said Mr. Harper, "that smoking was a daily habit among this people. Their prophets and wise men smoked to propitiate the spirits before entering on any new undertaking. Civilized man has made a habit out of that which was the religious ceremony of a sav-

taken from a grave.

They Made Good Pottery. Marking the advancement of this people toward civilization is their pottery, of which a varied assortment was seen. A large round-bottomed pot of modern shape, used for cooking, is from a mound in Arkansas. A vase might have come from Pompeii, so far as shape is concerned. A unique water bottle is surmounted with a bonneted head, with a place for a thong around the neck. Another has a rim around the bottom exactly similar to that on mod-ern ware, while one is very like the kettles we hang in front of gas fires. These two last are known to be at least 700 years old, by the trees that grew on the mounds in which they were found. From the prehistoric Zuni, in New Mexico, is a large cream-colored basin, ornamented with regular patterns in black and red pigment.

served to keep up his enthusiasm, he replied:

"When a boy my curiosity was aroused and fancy stimulated by the daily sight of the prehistoric mound at McKee's Rocks. I then began gathering Indian relies, and have ever since been collecting. I especially desire my work in this direction to benefit the young. It was easy to find relies when I was a boy, but is not now, and the youth has no visible reminders of our predecessors in the land. I find in this study recreation and unlimited pleasure. I believe the Mound Builders were a more ancient people

Of great interest were some curious looking copper implements found under a huge stump in Michigan, together with bones and stone implements. This grave had been made before the tree, which was centuries old, had taken root. All were beaten out of the copper, as the art of smelting was un-A knife is flat on one side, the edge beveled on the other, and was intended to be fitted into a wooden handle. It resembles the medern carving knite in shape. A celt, instead of being rounded like the stone celt, is a rude approach to the modern chisel. An arrowhead is thinner than the flint arrowhead. Another, supposed by Mr. Harper to be an arrowhead for shooting fish, has a stem and a cross piece at the top, similar to that on an anchor, which would prevent it from passing into the victim.

A flat piece of copper, having a place for

a bandle on one end and a slit through which to pass a thong near the other, is actually a needle. The change from it to the needle of to-day represents centuries of progress; but primitive though it be, no doubt it made easier the labors of someone in that fara way time.

LAURA WITHBOW MCILBOY.

SIX MILES ON A COWCATCHER.

The Terrible Ride of a Man Who Was

Struck by a Limited Train. CHICAGO, Dec. 24.-Charles Griggs, a drug elerk, was taken to his home in Keokuk, Ia., last night, suffering from the nervous shock of hair-breadth escape. He was struck

by the Milwankee limited on the Northwestern Bailroad, traveling at the rate of 45 miles an hour, and carried six miles into Evanston on the pilot of the lecomotive in an unconscious condition. Though black and blue with bruises, not a bone in his body was broken.

Mr. Griggs was bewildered by trains ap-

proaching from opposite directions. With a forlorn hope he jumped into the air. He was struck by the front of the engine and dropped half stunned on the pilot, where his hands instinctively clutched the braces. None of the trainmen saw the accident. Doctors fear the nervous shock will prove

GAS TURNED ON AT PARKERSBURG.

The Happy, Deluded Populace Swallow

Promise of Lower Rates to Come. PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 24.-[Spe cial 1-Natural gas was turned on here today, and Parkersburg has high hopes that the new fuel will help to boom the busy town. The price charged is 20 cents 1,000 feet, but it is promised that this rate will be lowered. Two hundred applications for gas have already been made, and there are not enough plumbers in the place to make onnections as they are called for. The company supplying the city controls the gas fleids of Wirt, Pleasant, Tyler, Doddridge, Ritchie and Wood counties, and the supply is practically inexhaustible.

WORKINGMEN AND POLICE. Labor Demonstration in England Which

Was Feared by the Authorities.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, Dec. 24.-A great workingmen's demonstration, in which thousands of gasworkers and dockmen took part, was held in this city to-night. The authorities had expected the demonstration would be attended with disturbance, and had taken the precaution to obtain troops from Aldershot; but with the exception of a few slight scuffies with the police, no disorder occurred.

A detachment of military cleared the streets at a late hour. A few casualties are

AMONG XMAS BUYERS.

A Busy Time in the Pittsburg Headquarters for St. Nicholas.

FUNNY SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

A Few Hours in One of the Fig Mercantile Istablishments.

THE DISPLAY OF CHRISTMAS TREES

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. "Jes' buy one! Jes' one!"

"What, are you stuck?" I asked, looking at the pile of papers under his arm. There were only three, and it was early in the afternoon "No, I ain't stuck!" returning the look

rather contemptuously, and glancing at his

diminished pile of newspapers. Then the look turned to one of smiling entreaty, and 'newsy" repeated it: "Jes' one; jes one. You see Christmas is

And it was, in two days. THE DISPATCH they seemed almost too nice for men to use as an article of dress. The maiden blushed, as she saw that bewil-dering heap of straps and webbing, which

had sent me out to find Christmas cheer. I found it at the very door.

A little later I was carried by the cur-rent of a crowd into the doors of an immense establishment, where people



down the other, with jutting branches into the stores, big and little. Every street car arriving from the different parts of Pittsburg and Allegheny increased the flow. It is estimated that the Pittsburg and Duquesne lines and the Citizens' line carried about 40,000 passurged to and fro, pushed and crowded. It was like the grinding of a handful of wheat between the burrs, when you tried to stop. The in-goers pushed you ahead, while the outgoers shoved you the other way, pummeling your side and arms with their

Somehow I landed in a crowd of women and a sprinkling of men, around several tables, on which was a mixed-up mass of cheap books. Dickens', bound in cloth, at \$3 75 a set; Longfellow's poems Owen Meredith's "Lucille." Scott's "Marmion," each bound in leather, at \$1; "Seven Lectures on Representative Men," by Emerson, at 47 cents; a pocket edition of Shakespeare, in a handsome case, ranging from \$3 67 to \$11 34, according to binding; E. P. Roe's novels, at 80 cents apiece; "Scottish Chiefs," "Dora Thorne," "Gulliver's Travels" and "Arabian Nights," at 47 cents apiece; books ranged from 4 cents upward.

A turn in the market showed stalls piled high with turkeys, chickens and ducks, great barrels filled with cranberries and hickory nuts. Bunches of colery as white And such a scramble! Men and women pushed and crowded, trampled on toes and snarled angrily at each other whenever



favorite corns happened to be stepped on. You would have supposed they were all litterateurs, if you hadn't pushed in among them and heard the expressions used. But occasionally you noticed the careful book buyer, who examined closely the print and | supply the Christmas buyer gravitates binding, and was particular in the selection of his authors. I noticed two women, one pulling and nudging at the other, trying to get her away from the books. "Ain't you going to buy that silk?" she

vacant space in the square was a of Maine pine woods; the hardy seller the woodsman. Here was the market of Yuletide greens. Spruce, pines, mistletoe, hollies, would say.
"I don't think I will," the other answered hemlock, pines, mistletoe, hollies, laurels, bewildering, bewitching meshes of greens, packed closely into interwinding labyrinths. With nightruefully gazing at the pile of books she had purchased, and then peeping into her flattened purse.

"Those books were straight this morning," said a saleslady, "and now look at

Peculiarity of the New Father.

And I did look at that conglomerated product of the work of weary brains, and those myriads of fingers diving into the pile, and fled wildly up the stairs, until I collided with a man, who was going my way, a smile on his face as broad as your hand, exclaiming: "Gimme the infants' de-He found it on the top floor. But there

were girls behind the counter. His suite changed to a look of despair, as he rushed to the floor-walker and excisimed: 'Can't I have a man wait on me?' And not stopping for an answer, he turned and walked down stairs.

On I went through the different depart-ments. Everywhere there was the same pushing crowd, cash girls running hither and thither their arms piled high with the purchases of bargain-getters and Christmas-buyers. The most unhappy individual I saw was the saleslady, who had worked hard all the year to build up a trade. A crowd of women, pressed around her counter, refusing to be accommodated by the other ladies, clamoring in a chorus for Miss Jones to wait on them, while poor "Miss

Jones" was tired enough to drop in her own Buying for the Opposite Sex.

uine duchesse," and he saw a little square, no larger than his hand, the price of which

was calmiy quoted at \$20, accompanied by the information that the lady was sure to

appreciate the gift. When he was told that a lady is always "dving to possess a duchesse lace handkerchief," he determined to buy it, no matter how bad a bargain it

But a woman in a gentleman's furnishing

store was no better off than the man among lace handkerchiefs. She went in to purchase a pair of suspenders, that being considered the correct thing to present a gentleman this year. There they were, bejowned, embroidered in the daintiest of floral natterns, with gold and silver buckless and

patterns, with gold and silver buckles, and

no buckles at all, such dainty designs and of such beautiful materials that

she knew in a general way must be sus-penders. The clerk showed her that the

suspenders were strong, by pulling them, and telling her that the ends would never break, and that the main material never stretched. But she cut him off with the re-

mark that she didn't know anything about that. She wanted the prettiest pair, and she got them, and the young man who is to wear the articles will feel like a circus

Statistics of the Business Done.

One music house reported that they were selling on an average 16 and 17 pianos a day, most of them to be delivered last

In the jewelry stores small fortunes were being expended on diamonds, silver sets, bric-a-brac, etc., for Christmas pres-

Smithfield street and Fifth avenue were

alive with humanity, moving in opposite directions, with constant friction of the "rub" "rub" of sleeves, up one side and

sengers each on the big days of the week; the Pleasant Valley, Manchester and Cen-

tral lines at least 20,000 each. The railroads handled at least 35,000.

keeping measured steps to the "tump," tump" of two drums, beaten by her two little boys, who headed this triumphal

What the Postoffice Did

At the Postoffice yesterday and each of

the two days preceding over 500,000 letters and 300,000 packages were handled. The business of the express companies increased to their full capacity. The crowds on the

streets were great v increased on Friday

when fully 50,000 school children, wilder

than young colts, were turned loose for the

and crisp as a snowy morning, and apples

duce were everywhere. Wreaths and fes-

toons marked the aisles, little pigs with

lemons in their mouths looked not a bit un-

happy over their untimely fate, but, orna-

mented by a bunch of brilliant berries, seemed rather to enjoy the prospect of taking part in the general feasting. Turkeys sold for from 18 to 21 cents a pound; chickens, 16 to 18 cents a

pound; ducks, 17 to 20 cents a pound; geese, 15 to 16 cents a pound; rabbits, 50 to 60

cents a pair, venison saddles, 20 to 22 cents

s pound; phessants, \$1 50 a pair; prairie

chickens, \$1 25 a pair; mallard ducks, \$1 25 a pair; squirrels, 25c to 30c a pair. So you

could get a dinner at almost any price you

Somehow a lone 'possum had straved in

and hung himself up in a corner, in among

the rabbits and the turkeys and the ducks.

A funny little old colored man had el-

bowed up through the crowd and got near "dat 'possum," as he expressed it, smack-

ing his lips and sticking out his tongue as if he rolled there a piece of "'possum and

'tater." His tattered hat was in his hand,

but he seemed unconscious of the cold, although only a little tuit of woolly white

adorned his copper-colored pate, as he ex-claimed: "Um! Um! De place for dat

Where the Trees Were Sold.

But the crowning event of Christmas is

the Christmas tree, and to the center of their

Across the Sixth street bridge and up Fed-

eral street to the Diamond square, in Alle-

gheny, the tree-buyer wended his way. The

fall the scene became weird and 'witching,

if you gazed only at the scene and turned

the white walls of the Carnegie Library and

the city building, or upward where the electric lanterns on the towers spangled the darkness with their mellow lights, or

to your left down Federal street to the busy

marts filled with shoppers. Imagine it!

an immense array of green, a curpet of snow, fur-capped, heavy-coated individuals

trotting about among the trees, and between

all the darting, meager ray of an occasional gasoline lamp. Trees sold for from 75 cents to \$3 apiece.

A Long Balloon Journey.

the French aeronaut, lasted 3634 hours, and

would have been the longest on record it

he had not landed for a time in the middle

of it. He left Villette on October 23, at 6 P. M., and next morning landed at Alsace,

to clear the snow from the balloon. At the end of 24 minutes he started again, and

The recent balloon journey of M. Mallet.

not your eyes to the right, where

possum am in de gribblin' pan,"

mented by a bunch of brilliant berries,

as rosy as the cheeks such a day would

Christmas march.

An amusing scene on Wood street was a roman, her arms piled high with bundles.

when he gets them on.

appeared to him.

Buying for the Opposite Sex.

It is amusing to note how women were found in men's furnishing and other stores at which articles masculine are found, and how men, on the other hand, were to be seen absently parading drygoods and fancy stores, with a vague purpose of procuring something that should please the girls, but with no idea of the best way to accomplish their object. It is a question whether the man or the woman is more at a loss in stores with which they are not acquainted. A man seen in a drygoods store, trying to buy lace handkerchiefs, was a pitiable object. He was told that this lace was "gonuine duchesse," and he saw a little square, The Only Ohio Democrat Since 1852 to Cast an Electoral Vote AND THE ONLY OHIO DEMOCRAT

MODEST JIM SEWARD.

Who Refuses Positively to Have His Picture in the Papers.

NOT SO RETIRING AS TO OFFICES

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1 MANSFIELD, O., Dec. 24.-James P. Seward, who has the honor of being the first Democrat since 1852 to represent Ohio in the electoral college, is one of the best known men in this part of the State, and is known all over the Union, as he never misses a National convention. He began attending conventions in 1876. As a result he has met and is known by the leading politicians of the country. It has been a good school for him, and he has become one of the best managers on the Democratic side

of Ohio political life. Mr. Seward is always in office in this county, and sometimes holds several. He has been prosecuting attorney, member of school board, Children's Home manager and has filled various other offices commanding more honor than fees. He has the Democratic organization of Richland county somewhere in the vicinity of his vest pocket, and has been known as "Boss" Seward for years. No one here attempts to deny that he and a few others parcel out offices to themselves, their brothers and friends about as they see fit. Mr. Seward has been at the head of the County Executive and Central committees three times each, and is always a member of one or the other. He is a hustler on election day, and no one controls more Richland county votes

than he. He Was a Hill Democrat,

But for some reason Mr. Seward has not been in the political whirl for a couple years. He tried, as usual, to pick winners, but mostly failed. Ho was not a Campbell man, never liked Colonel Brice, and next to himself, was heart and soul for Senator Hill. Jim wants the boys to get at the offices, and Mr. Cleveland's slow execution was not at all to his liking. So Seward rested on his oars the last campaian, and his strong lungs did not expand in deep declarations of patriotic "I am a Democrat" utterances.

But there is another reason Seward's cra tie gatherings. He gave to the country Hon. Michael D. Harter, and at present he is not especially satisfied with himself for having done so. In the convention two years ago, Seward held 42 of the 53 votes of the Richland county delegation. At the close of the first day Seward had 86 votesthe highest cast for any candidate at that time. There had been 77 ballots, and all the candidates felt sure of the victory. Balloting continued the second day until 151 were taken with no greater prospect of a choice than at the start. At this point Mr. Harter made a deal with Seward that he was to have the solid Richland delega-tion for three ballots, and if he failed of a nomination, he was to withdraw in favor of Seward. Mr. Harter gained a little strength in two ballots, and in the last on e. Ashland county started a rush for him, and in the end he had votes to spare.

Why Seward Led the Ticket.

Seward has not fully recovered from his surprise and did not feel like helping his opponent in the election, though he would andoubtedly have been sorry to have him defeated. Seward is always a fair fighter, and when he is defeated at the primaries or in convention, he keeps his followers in line, though he may not always make as great a noise in doing it as some might think becoming.

Mr. Seward's name was placed at the

head of the ticket because he was the first elector-at-large named before the convenion, and it was simply a marter of courtesy. He claimed a chance of election from the first and based his claim on just what did happen, the blundering of voters, Mr. Seward is now 42 years on, = hat he was just two years of age when his last

Democratic elector before him voted for President. He was born in Knox county, this State, in 1850. One characteristic of "Boss" Seward is He always positively refuses his modesty.

to allow his picture to appear in a newspaper. It may be an ambition to be the only modest politician on record; if so, he may feel that it is satisfied. F. A. PARKER.

THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR.

The Peculiar Way Certain Kinds of Diet Act Upon the Hirsute Growth. Washington Star, J.

The influence of diet upon the growth of hair is the subject of a paper in which the writer says: "Several cases of shedding of hair after influenza has confirmed my opinion that diet has much to do with the production and with the cure of sympathetic alopecia. Hair contains five per cent of ulph ur, and its ash 20 per cent of silicon and ten per cent of iron manganese.

Solution of beef (or, rather, part of it), starchy mixtures and even milk, which constitute the diet of patients with influence and other fevers, cannot supply these elements, and atrophy at the roots and falling out of hair result.

The color and strength of hair in young mammals is not attained so long as milk is the sole food. As to drugs, fron has prompt influence. The foods which most abundantly contain the above named elements are the various albumenoids and the oat, the ask of that grain yielding 22 per cent of sili-

I have often found a dietary largely composed of oatmeal and brown bread to greatly promote the growth of hair, especially when the baldness was preceded by constipation and sluggish capillary circulation. Those races of men who consume most meat are the most hirsute.

First diamonds, rubles, emeralds, appointes, opals and other precious stones, see landed near Coblenz at 3 P. M. An hour and a half later he landed once more in a phires, opals and other precious stones in all the latest styles, at M. G. Cohen Fifth avenue. We set all our own goods save you jobbers' profits. valley of the Taona Mountains, and finally, on October 25, at 6 A. M., at Walhen, in